WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

On Thursday last our town was full to overflowing with merchants and speculators, Jews and Gentiles, men from the East and West, the North and the South, who came to attend the advertised auction sales of goods .-From appearances, we are led to the conclusion that the bona fide merchants will buy but a small portion of the goods offering. They cannot enter into competition with the professional speculators and monopolists, who have a game to play and will play it at any price.

These latter parties amuse their idle time while going from one auction sale of a cargo to another, by buying out all the stocks in all the stores in any unhappy town, apparently, but no matter what price they pay, they will be sure to make others pay double. The very same travagant price paid for them when they were taken We are a long-suffering and a law-abiding people, but gradually regaining our lost ground. nobody likes to have both his eyes gouged out, and

visitant" was very plainly visible, occupying about the and dare. It will not do to underate our enemy or fail early in the month of August. It is not as yet a con- no evidence of any desire or intention to relax her spicuous object, but still far from an obscure one. Its efforts either to subjugate or rain us. Wherever they tail, to be sure, is not very long-not many millions of go their track car be traced in havor and desolution, also Gen. Pope's two herses, saddle, uniform-cost and miles, and its head, like the heads of many other public and long years must clapse before the cruel wounds characters, is neither very solid nor very brilliant—in they have inflicted can be healed. Their remembrance from the Pope. The command returned next day with a loss fact its composition is said to be, like theirs, quite gassy. | can never fade out. But it improves on acquaintance and may yet become a reasonably respectably comet.—Daily Journal, 28th.

MISERY loves company, and therefore it may be presumed that there are other men at the North quite as much grieved at the misfortunes of General Pope as disguise that fact from curselves. General McClellan, yea, we think there are men considerably more grieved. For Pope came to show the world what he could do in a field upon which McClellan had failed. His proclamations were the height of bomspades were to be trumps.

in his boots and laugh inwardly to the bottom of his der. pockets? Assuredly.

But old Abe isn't glad a bit. Nor Halleck, for each other, for they understand each other's style of the service. .

But McClellan has been unfortunate. He has lost over one hundred thousand men in the Peninsula .-Now, the going to the Peninsula was in obedience to an order directly from Old Abe himself. It was not McClellan's own choice. But he went there, and he has come away mightily womble cropped, exceedingly melancholy which is only relieved at intervals by hearing of Pope's mistortunes.

Election.—At an election held on Saturday last at Camp Leaventhorpe, for third Lieutenant of Co. G, 51st Regiment, First Sergeant F. V. B. Yopp was unanimously chosen to that position.

Mr. Yopp is a good soldier and a worthy man, and will make a most excellent officer. He is thoroughly posted on all the drill and manœuvers of a company.

Ir is related in an old story book that George played out. Buchanan, the King's jester, once got into a fight with a person, sliced off his head and threw it, with the hat on, over the parapet of the bridge whereon the fight occurred. He then ran to the King and besought pardon for throwing the gentleman's bat into the river, which being granted, he informed the King of a slight omission he had made. He had forgotten to say that the gentleman's head was in it.

There is a slight omission about Pope's coat—a mistake on the other side of the question. Unfortunately when Pope's coat was taken he was not in it. If he had been there indeed he might have been able to sympathise with his captured officers, and been made to see sundry good and sufficient reasons for rescinding his orders and proclamations. We have our doubts however, as to the possibility of ever seeing either Butler or Pope prisoners, for in the first instance they will be sure to keep out of the way, and if they did not, we do not believe that any of our troops would take them prisoner at \$8 00 "-a good profit, if the original price, as is officers. if they knew them. Butler's cross eyes will be the death probable, was paid in counterfeit bills. of him yet, for they will betray his identity and he will

THE Augusta Constitutionalist seems to think that there is some foundation for the report that Commodore Semmes is at the mouth of the Mississippi with a fleet. which it thinks is composed of the Oreto, Scotia, " No. 290" and Merrimac, with perhaps other vessels. This may be so, but we still question it very much. That Semmes is in Southern waters is no doubt certain. He stopped some time since at Bermuda in the Scotia, and on leaving sent his card ashore. But that fact would not account for the appearance of any large number of vessels, nor for their crews.

Butler's rule in New Orleans are numbered. Just as contribution of money for war purposes. soon as Gen. Van Dorn can get co-operation on the water, so soon will be advance and retake New Or-

Everything went off like a flash, at prices-well we bellion." He seemed to have been made especially mad need say nothing about the prices, but what people are by the fact that in the prison at Salisbury, they did not to do for something to wear at the rates now prevailing give him a knife and fork to eat his " wittles " with .is more than we know. We will soon all be literally in | The officer in charge ought to be ashamed of himself. Miss Flora McFlimsey's case, with "nothing to wear." He has made the great WILCOX mad, all for the want And when auction cost is added to retailer's profit, there of a knife and fork. is no knowing anything about the point to which goods may not get.

Ir would seem as though the Federals had not yet cannot take it, that is evident, but they may land a and ought to be reinforced.

LOOK OUT FOR 1T .- We cut the following from the Savannah Kepublican. There is too much truth in it. we fear. It will be as well to keep a close look out for the money and the men. We think the penalty is death, and it is only too light :-

merchants from abroad who made free use of Confederate was perfectly composed and evidenced a calm resignation money while there, were arrested en route for home and to his fate. brought back to the city.

States, and the whole thing is a part of the Yankee scheme

AWAY LAST YEAR, in the very heat of the summer, the tide of military success set strongly in lavor of the South. The country rung with the echoes from Big Bethel, Manassas, and many another fi ld

All along, during the fall and Winter of last year, the North was full of preparation. Her foundries and her work-shops were busy turning out an artillery without a parallel in the history of war. Vast bodies of troops were raised and drilled. Gunboats were fitted out and armed with the immense guns that had be n made at Pittsburg and New York, and elsewhere. This the North did, while we did little or nothing. Lulled into inaction by the delusive dream of foreign intervention, or resting satisfied with the glories won in the beginning of the campaign, we made little effort to maintain our position, and none to improve it; so that, when the spring opened, it found us weak and unprepared, while upon which they may light. They will pay any price, the enemy was ready for an advance at all points, and he did advance. Tennessee and Kentucky were torn from us. We were driven out of Missouri .goods will probably come back to the town from which The coast of North Carolina was left open to they were bought, and be sold at three times the ex- the enemy. The most hopeful trembled—the firmest almost desponded. The bat le of Shiloh first indicated away. Parties have been at this work this very week. the turn of the tide which is still with us. We are

This Summer, like the last, has been our time of victhese people are doing their best to gouge out both the tory. Shall this Fall like the last, be our time of inerteyes of all the people in the Confederacy. How long ness and neglect? We trust not. It must not be .--The enemy will take the field in the Spring with an im-THE sky has been so habitually overcast at night for mense force, which, by that time, he will have tolerably some time past that we never thought of looking for the well-drilled, and we all know to what an extent discipsomet, but it was clear last night and the "celestial line can make up for the want of higher incentives to do same place in the heavens that the comet of 1858 did to be prepared for him.. The North has as yet given

> We must expect our coasts to be harrassed during the whole of the coming winter, and nothing but the utmost vigor and determination can be relied on to protect them successfully. We will have a hard trial this winter and the coming spring. We need not attempt to

THE Northern military service is certainly a risky business. Not only does the commander or other of ficer stand a fair chance of being popped off by a Southbast ;-his promises as vain and vague as gas and bad ern bullet, pierced by a Southern bayonet or cut into spirits could make them. Indeed about his first order small pieces by a Southern sword, but if he escapes contains a hardly covert fling at McClellan. He (Pope) this, he is pretty certain to be sacrificed by his own was to see only the enemy's back. Swords and not people to appease the clamer of the populace. McClellan is now the man rapidly going down to the bottom was conquered. Isn't McClellan glad? Don't Aleck | had his turn. Buell is pretty certain to be badly cut

Poor General Benham made an attack upon the Confederate batteries on James Island mar Sccessionville, Pope is Halleck's right-hand man. Pope lies and Hal- and he was pretty badly thrushed and with a heavy and that three regiments per day have passed through leck swears to it. Halleck lies and Pope swears to it. loss. He was arrested and carried North. We see There is a pair of them. They are indispensable to now the announcement that he has been dismissed from

upon. We mean two of any reputation, for they have Missouri river. been using up all their former great leaders so rapidly that they have lost confidence in the whole all of them-We take it that Pope and Halleck will have to go under to appease popular clamor, and then in all probability Rocceravz will be the used up, and upon the whole oppressed with a deep man; for Rosceranz is a man of decided ability -more practical efficiency than either Halleck, Pope or McClellan. When they fall out with Rosencranz we suppose they will fall back upon Sigel, "the flying Dutchman," as somebody has called him, who is certainly an energetic commander, if nothing else. We may reasonably presume, however, that no matter who is set up in future, it will be some little time before the Northern papers will again proclaim their commander-inchief " a young Napoleon," or, indeed, any sort of a Napoleon. That sort of bombast ought to be about his Diary of events while he was a prisoner of war, which

> THE recent order from the Confederate War Department excluding the officers of Pope's army from the advantages of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, or from the privileges of civilized warfare, seems to have acted like a charm.

> Knowing their fate if taken, they hang back irresolute and will not expose themselves. This course has its hardly look for any very daring deeds under Pope's command. His men will not see the backs of many Confederate soldiers, we may be sure. Indeed the soldiers who have been taken complain loudly of the cowardice of their officers, due to this cause, more than any other, we feel certain.

THE Charleston Courier says "It is reported that some packages of tea lately sold at \$14 00 per pound in this city (Charleston) have been resold in another city The enemy were cut all to pieces, and the remnant cap-

Dr. Edson B. Olds, a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, recently made a speech to his constituents, in which he spoke very plainly in opposition to Lincoln and his abolition war. Parts of this speech have been published in most of the Southern papers.

As a natural consequence, Dr. Olds has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The North is a "free

We expect every day to hear of the arrest of Vallandighaam. We wonder that he has not been taken

Old General Cass is not dead, at least he is not bu-Should there be any truth in the report, the hours of ried yet. We notice his name in connection with some

Col. Wilcox, of a Michigan regiment, who with Corcoran and others, was kept as a hostage for the safety of our privateers, made a speech recently in Wash-THE cargo sale here yesterday did not last long .- ington, in which he was very bitter on the "great re-

> ELEVEN HUNDRED PER CENT. is a pretty fair profit on runing the blockade. That is about the average now.

MILITARY EXECUTION .- The sentence of the Court Margiven over the effort to capture Vicksburg. Their fleet | tial on Corporal Geo. H. Burger, Company E, First Regiment S. C. Artillery, who was found guilty of an intention

Guard, composed of a detachment from the Forty-sixth

Georgia and the Charleston Battalion. CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.—Charleston, we learn, is overflown with spurious Confederate notes, and it is said that

Cause of High Presence of the the presence of a large amount of bogus money is the real and offered up a last prayer previous to the execution .onuse of the enormous prices paid at the recent cargo sales.

Although he seemed deeply impressed with the lawfulness of the adventurers have not made so good a speculation of the scene, as he marched inside the square to the stake, as they supposed. The Mercury says that a number of the band playing the dead march, the prisoner's demeanor

Richmond and Nashville are the two great floodgates through which these counterfeits flow into the Confederate for about five minutes afterwards.

All the balls fired, six in number, took effect in his body, and he fell perfectly insensible, although apparently alive for about five minutes afterwards.

The deceased was a native of Roundout, New York. of subjugation. They hope to ruin our currency, and the felony is patronized by their government and army officers.

There is reason why we here should keep our eyes

There is reason why we here should keep our eyes and Charleston. He was buried in the soldier's burying ground on Sullivan's Island .- Chas. Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. In the S nate a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate by what authority Provost Marshals are appointed, and their pay and allowances fixed. sion of a bill to smend the Conscription Law, so as to provide that persons liable to military duty shall be enrolled wherever found. The bid was amended, but before it was isposed of the Senate adjourned

Mr. Villar, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was concerning the evacuation of New Orleans, and of Forts Mr. West, of Missouri, offered a resolution of thanks to

Commodo e Montgomery and command, for meritorious adjourned. and gallant services rendered on the Mississippi, with the Mr. Foote offered a resolution declaring that S. A. Mallo ry, as Secretary of the Nevy, does not possess the confi-

ence of the country. The resolution was laid on the ta-Mr. Barkesdale offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate

the complaints against Secretary Mallory.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution supplementary to the resolution submitted by him on Monday, recommending to the President to embody, in a proclamation to the people of the Northwestern "tates, the assurance that if they desigt from further parti ipation in the pending war, the Confederate States will enter into a reciprocity and commercial treaty with them of the most liberal and equitable terms .-

GEN. STUART'S CAVALRY SURPRISES POPE-CAP. TUBES THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN PRIS-ONERS; ALSO, POPE'S TWO HORSES, SANDLE UNIFORM-COAT AND SERVANT, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND TREASURY NOTES, AND HIS OFFICIAL LETTERS-OUR LOSS ONLY TWO KIL: ED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, VA , August 27, 1862 outed about five thousand Yankees near Catlett's Station. on the Orange & Alexardria R. R., last Friday. His command destroyed immense quantities of s'ores, captured three hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, including one Colones, three Capt's, and fifteen other commissioned officers; servant; also, sixty thousand dellars in specie and treasuof but two killed and five wounded. The enemy is in full et astrowards Alexandria.

M TENNES EE-BUEL'S FORCES PANIC STRUCK AND SKEDADDLED. CHA TANOCGA, Aug 27th, 1 62.

Gen'i Maxay's Brigade crossed the river last night and ccu i d Bridgeport without firing a gun. the Sonday in roing the Yankers got frishtened at Meis aville and ev guated it, leaving their stores, munitions, c. In three tours from the time the panic commenced not a Vankee was in McMinnville. A geneteman says the Nashville Union, says that Mord Forrest had a battle near Hartsville with the Yana la which the Federals were whipped. The Nachville U. ion says the Federal forces at Clarksville ave surrend red to a smaller force of Guerrillas.

VANKEE REPORTS OF A BATTLE WITH GENERAL

Turelo, Aug. 26th, 1862. Memphis papers of the 234 have been received here .-They publish an intercepted letter from Gen. Hindman to Gen Bragg, in which Gen. H. states that he has 30,000 men. Well, he has seen the enemy—he came, he saw, he— of the wheel. Pope will be the next. Frement has Arkansians, Texans and Missourians, and only 3000 stand The Yankee papers report a battle to have been fought

McDowell, the defeated General of Manassas, chuckle up and worsted in Tennessee, and then he must go un- at Clarenton, on the White River, in Eastern Arkansas, petween six or seven regiments of Yankee infantry and eight egiments of Confederate cavalry, under General Hindman. They claim to have wen a victory but ansounce heavy less It is stated that two regiments have entered in Chicago.

> Philladelphia from the Elastward. The St Louis Democrat has intelligence confirming the defeat of the Lincolnite State Militia of missouri by Gen. Quantrille, the Southern Partizan leader. It is confessed that the militia lost two pieces of artibery and two hundred The enemy has only two generals now to fall back | men in the fight. The battle occurred at Love Jack, Jackson county, on the Kansas border and not far from the A correspondent of the Chicago Times estimates th

rues under Gen. Buell at 35,000 men.

GENERAL TIEGHMAN AT JACKSON. JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 26th, 1862. Gen. Tilghman was serenaded to-night. in response lenonneed Gov. Magoffia as a childish traitor to the South. He alluded to his imprisonment and detence of Fort Henry. The Federals liberated and carried away 300 convicts

Two Gunboats are anchored above the mouth of Yazov

RICEMOND, VA., Aug. 27th, 1862. Northern p. pars of the 22d inst. have been received here. The most interesting news is the reoccupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by Confederate troops. Gen. Corcoran arrived in Philadelphia on the 21st inst and met with a gratifying reception. He has disposed of

is soon to make its appearance in print. Several ladies have been arrested at Parkersburg, Va and imprisoned until they took the oath of allegiance. In Roeback's speech at Sheffield, England, he said he would entreat the noble Lord to weigh well the consequences of what he called periect neutrality. There has not yet been any periect neutrality. We were at present apporting the North with every means of offense and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble Lord seply to consider wh ther the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to recognise the Southern Confed eracy. (Cr.es of no, no, and cheers.) Six months would not pass over before that was done. The Northerners

would never be our friends. Of the Southerns we could natural effect in discouraging the men, so that we need make triends. They were not the seum and refuse of Europe, but Englishinen. The New York Stock Market was feverish, in consequence of disquieting rumors from Washington. Gold ad-

varced to 1154; Exchange dull at 1274. JACK MORGAN A TRUMP-HECUTS TO PIECES AND CAPTULES THE FEDERAL CAVALRY RAISED TO

CAPTULE HIM, &c. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 27th, 1862. Col. Morgan's brigade encountered Gen. Dick Johnson's Jallatin, Tenn., in a hard tought battle. The enemy numbered 800, and Morgan about 1,200 men tured, among them Gen. Johnston and fifteen commissioned

Our loss is variously estimated at from twenty five to one hundred and twenty—the former most probably correct. Johnston's cavalry were raised for the express purpos

General Forrest arrived after the fighting was over. Over three hundred prisoners were captured.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. dore Montgomery and his command, was concurred in .-Also, after considerable debate, the House resolution for a | in service. joint committee to investigate the complaints against the

secretary of the Navy; yeas 15, hays. 7. The consideration of the bill amending the Conscription law was resumed. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill finally passed. In the Bouse, several resolutions of enquiry were adop ted, and bills introduced.

A bill was passed increasing the corps of artillery officers to be assigned to ordnance duties.

FROM THE NORTH-INDIANS MUBDERING THE WHITES IN MINNESOTA. RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 28th, 1862.

The New York Times, of the 23d inst., has been received. Ten columns are occupied with an account of the Corcoran, the speeches in New York, etc. There is no later news from the seat of war in Virginia. all correspondents having been excluded from the lines. A telegram dated Philadelphia, Aug. 22d, says: Private intelligence has been received in this city, which confirms the junction of our armies. It also announces the death of Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, on the battle field-the last three words in italics. Letters to Gov. Ramsay say that hundreds, if not thou-

sands, of whites have been murdered by the Indians in Min-

FROM MORGAN'S COMMAND. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 25th, 1862. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.]

One of Morgan's men arrived here to-day from Bartsville, Tenn. He states that on the 19th, Morgan advanced near Gallatin, twenty miles north west of Nashville, on the Nashville & Louisville Railroad, and there encountered a body of eight hundred Federals. By rapid movement the trestle work on the Railroad at Landersville was burned. to desert and attempting to persuade others to desert with and the bridges on the road between Gallatin and Nashville heavy force and attack it in the rear. The army de- him, was carried into effect on Sull van's Island Thursday, and Nashville and Springfield, on the Henderson & Nashville precisely at 12 M. He was shot at that hour on the open Road. On the 20th Morgan returned to a point near Galfending Vicksburg is known to be weakened by sickness, space, about two hundred yards to the East of the Moultrie latin, with a force of only seven hundred, and engaged House, just beyond the Beauregard Battery, in full view of twelve hundred of the energy under Gen. Richard R. John-the blockading fleet. The execution took place in presence of the unfortunate routed, with a loss in killed and wounded of one hundred tion may be altogether avoided by large numbers of men. man's own Regiment, also Col. Kent's Regiment, a portion and eighty and two hundred prisoners, among whom are if merely crossing a line exonerates them from it. The of Col. Dunnovant's Regiment and the Provost Marshal's Johnson and two officers of his staff. Loss of Morgan's practice of employing substitutes at pleasure, supposed to command, five killed and eighteen wounded. Col. Geo. St. Legar Grenteld, and Lt. Col. Duke, greatly led to great abuses. The procuration of substitutes has The proceedings were under the control of the Provost distinguished themselves.

Marshal, Lieut. Col. Gaillard, and were marked by great Bull Nelson is retreating from Nashville towards Bowling unfit for service and frequently desert. The Department

> want of provisions. Gen. Smith has proclaimed an amnesty to all Union men who will return to Southern allegiance.

FROM MAXEY'S COMMAND. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 28th, 1862. Maxey yesterday had a cavalry and infantry brush with the enemy at Bridgeport, who tried to re-possess the place. Col. Mclustry's 32d Alabama, and Rice's cavalry, were all that were engaged on our side. The enemy were gallantly repulsed, and were annoyed all last night in their entrenchments there and at Battle Creek. This morning they have entirely disappeared. Eight or ten wounded on our side; none killed.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.) Col. Faulkner, with three hundred Confederate Guerillas, attacked a Federal scouting party on Tuesday last near Renzi, Miss., driving them back into their camp, where

Col. F.'s command was met by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, who drove them back in return. No estimate of the loss on either side.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. In the Senate the bill concerning substitutes was under consideration. After a protracted debate the first section was so amended as to provide that hereafter no substitutes will be allowed except to mechanics skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit, important to the adopted, requesting the President to furnish the reports of public interest in the opinion of the Secretary of War, pro-Gens. Lovell and Duncan, and I ieutenant-Colonel Higgins, vided, that the person furni-hing such substitute shall guar-

Pending the consideration of the second section of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after In the House the day was consumed in the discussion of

a bill to provide for the discharge of all private soldiers

under eighteen years, and to prohibit the enlistment of such The bill passed by a small majority. Messrs. Foote, Barkesdale, Lyons, Dupre and Bryce were announced as the Committee on the part of the House to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department.

> Report of the Secretary of War. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,) WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, August 12th, 1862.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States. SIR: Although it is not customary for the heads of departments to make reports at extra sessions of Congress, The series of resolutions were referred to the Committee on | yet, in consideration of recent changes in the organization of the Army, and of the necessity for further legislation, it

It become apparent, in the course of the last Spring, to acts of Congress, providing for re-enlistments, would not acts of Congress, providing for re-enlistments, would not scrutche single of the desired objec. The privilege allowed of reen would prove to be very unfit instruments for executive near friends are visited, and continue this course until a coupled with the love of change always found in camps, Major General Stuart's force of cavalry surprised and and discomfort of winter quarters, caused such extensive and heightened in the case of our armies by the monotony changes, that the re-enlistments tended to the disorganization of the Army.

Large numbers of our men, yearning for home, weary of the discomfort of camp life, and deceived by the apparent inactivity of the enemy into the belief that their services a d that the act approved January 22d, 1862, applies only were no longer necessary, declined to re-enlist and prepared to turn over the burden of the war to those who had as ry notes, and chicial letters of the highest importance from yet borne no part of it. Efforts to procure re enlistments the Army, impaired its efficiency, and rendered it incapable of accomplishing what otherwise might have been achieved.

> stages of disorganization to dissolution, those of the enemy recruited and reary nized, had reached a high state of efficiency, and were ready at the opening of the campaign tained hat the latter class are militia, and that, under the to enter upon it, with every guarantee of success that num. Constitution, Congress cannot provide for filling vacancies to enter upon it, with every guarantee of success that numbera, discipline, comple e organization and perfect equipments could afford.

The success they obtained under these circumstances, far quences of the relative conditions of the armies, and it is truly su prising that these successes were not greater and be given as recommended, and there be no constitutions The plan of voluntary culistment having failed to pre-

serve the organ zation, and to recruit the strength of our which should be removed. The 6th section of the acarmies at a time when the safety of the country required proved March 6th, 1861, anthorizes the President to e go both to be effected, a resort to draft or conscription was lize Brigades and Divisions and to appoint command the only alternative. To all acquainted with the true con- licers for them, who are to hold office only while such dition of things there could be no ground for doubt. In a lades and Divisions are in service. If the casualties of a period of thirty days the terms of service of one hundred | vice destroy a Brigade or a Division the commission of and for y-eight regiments expired. There was good reason | General expires, and if separated from his command to to believe that a large majority of the men had not re-enfished, and of those who had re-enlisted, a very large majority had entered corps which could never be assembled. or if assembled, could not be prepared for the field in time to meet the invasion actually commenced.

There was, therefore, an interval of deorganization and ons that conscription alone could save us, and it could hard are sometimes temporarily deprived of their commanders from Lynchburg, having been captured in that vicinity. war, inhibited the only possible mode of raising armies.

lafluenced by these and other considerations, Congress adopted the measure popularly known as the Conscript | cess above the whole number, not exceeding 8 or 10 per Act. Four months have not elapsed slace its passage and the present condition of the army, and of the country sufficiently prove its wisdom. Four months ago our armies were retiring weak and disorganized before the overwhelm ing force of the enemy, yielding to them the sea-coast, tha mines, the manufacturing power, the grain fields, and even |. All of these acts have been carried into execution. Eig entire S ates of the Contederacy. Now we are advancing with increased numbers, improving organization, renewed courage and the prestige of victory, upon an enemy defeat works and under cover of his gun-boats. A m litary system which has done so much in so short at me, should be cherished and perfected, and its defects speedily corrected. Soon after the passage of the Conscript Act, the departpublished General Order No. 30, a copy of which is herewith returned, prescribing regulations for the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of

It was determined to establish one or more permanent camps in each State, at points selected with reference to health and accilities for subsistence and transportation .-The Yankees have abay doned Fort Donelson, Teon. Ten Commissary, Quartermaster and Eugeon. The conscripts Each camp has its Commanding officer, its Driff officers, its Indiana regiments besides cavalry and articlery have been are to be assembled, drilled, taken through the camp diseases, and distributed among the regiments of the state in proportion to their respective deficiencies.

The necessity of sending them immediately into the field, has interfered with this plan of operations, but it has been acquirement are needed in this corps, promotion should be ply. The object of the reconnoissance being accomcarried out as far as practicable, and during any period of comparative inactivity it can be fully executed. Recruits service. thus prepared for the field, will be little inferior to ol! soldiers, and the army will be relieved from its crowded hospitals and the long train of ineffectives that now drag in its The greatest difficulty encountered in the execution of

ment in all involuntary military systems, the enrollment of recruits. The third section of the Act requires the enrolling officers of the state to be used with the consent of the respective Governors, and it is only on failure to obtain such consent, that the President is authorized to employ Confederate officers. The minitary systems of many of the trates have fallen into such disuse, that there are either no entalling officers.

using State officers has proved a failure, and I would sug- good service. General Order No. 41, herewith commun gest that permission be given to resort to other measures | cated, was issued to facilitate the operations of the Bureau. for enrolling recruits. This may be done either by the appointment of a cartain number of enrolling officers for each Congressional District, | three thousand pounds a day and supply our consumption or by giving each corps supernumerary officers to act as

bably give more activity and efficiency to enrolments than | turn its atte tion to the mining of such material as are re-Federal Kentucky Cavalry on Thursday, 21st inst., near the former, as the enrolling officers would be under military | quired for the army, and will do much to develop their pro control, and if inefficient, might be ordered back to their The 4th and 13th sections of the act require all conscripts

y days to the old companies. The effect will be, that many fine regiments brought into service since the passage of the act will go down for the

scripts to be assigned and volunteers to enter all companies It is true that the number of reciments is already too

great, and that it is impossible to keep them all up. This may have been a motive for restric iog recruits to old regiments and permitting the others gradually to decline. But it will be better to discriminate in the reduction of a number of regiments, and to consolidate such as become too weak to be recruited. The power of consolidating regiments, battalions and companies, is so essential that our armies cannot be maintained in a tolerable state of efficiency without its exercise. The Department has been compelled to disband corps because useless from loss of men or other cause, but as the law now stands this can only be done by discharging the entire corps and enrolling the men within the conscript age for service in other companies.

Two inconveniences attend this mode of pro-First, all the men over thirty-five and under eighteen are | courage and patience of our troops. lost, even though they have enlisted for the war. Second- It is to be regretted that we cannot reward such services ing the whole company.

much reduced as to be unfit for service, and there is no rea- | would, however, be doing our high-toned soldiers great in sonable expectation of recruiting it, the President be au- justice to suppose that rank and pay are their only incer thorized to disband it, to put the officers out of commission and to transfer the non-commissioned officers and privates for good conduct in the field, cultivate the spirit which disto other corps from the same State. It may be objected that this violates the contract of enlistment which is for ford means of reward without injuring the army by excesservice in the company selected by the volunteer, and thus sive premotion. the Government, in accepting the volunteer, impliedly engages to keep him in the company of his choice. I think that the engagement of the Government is fulfilled by retaining the volunteer in his company so long as it is fit for service, but that there is no implied promise to discahrge extent, is necessary to insure quick and safe transportation him when his company can be no longer preserved. Such and to maintain the roads in a proper state of efficiency.—
a promise would be a premium to inefficiency. A compaby anxious to leave the service would secure its object by by the movements of troops and munitions of war, that rendering itself unfit to remain. mend that application be for authority to exercise suc

I also further recommend that power be given to enrol conscripts wherever they may be found. Military service the roads, and to maintain their efficiency, and to appoint a ing should not depend on the accident of place. Conscripbe author zed by the 9 h section of the Conscript Act, has

It would be well to authorize substitution only where the services of the principal are equally useful to the public, group, and some two or three were seen to fall. The at home as in the field. Such is the case with experts in whole party speedily scampered to the barges and pulltrades necessary for the prosecution of the war, with over-seers in districts of country having few whites and large

Without them armies can neither be subsisted or properly clad. They are equally essential to the community at large, and the restriction of such callings to persons under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age inflict injury upon the army and upon the people. I recommend, therefore that they be included in the Exemption Act.

The greatest defect in our present system is to be found Brigade," and edited by Geo. E. Niles. If in the rule of promotion established by the 10th section of before us the most important article is the the Conscript Act, and by the Acts of the Provisional Con-gress, approved December 11th, 1861, and January 22nd, which we arrend It needs no comment 1862. They require promotion to be by seniority. To this rule no valid objection could be made if provision were made for exceptional cases in which it becomes impracticable. In long established armies seniority implies experience, and the rule is applied to individuals who, by previous examination or other test, have been found qualified for their position. In our armies there is little or no difference in the experience of our officers, and no test is applied to ascertain their moral or intellectual fitness for a commis-

As the act provides that commissions hall be granted by the President, it was supposed that this was intended as a the President, it was supposed that this was intended as a safeguard against the admission of unqualified persons to chieftain," and thus violating all laws hitherto respense

be summoned in all cases of promotion or election where the fitness of the c simant was doubtfule. This, however, bave always respected the private property and pen the fitness of the c'aimant was doubtine lins, however, of Union men, I do hereby declare that, to protect only keeps out unfit persons, but makes no provisions for of Union men, I do hereby declare that, to protect only keeps out unfit persons, but makes no provisions to be Southern citizens and their rights, I will henceforth no cases occur and they contribute an element of disorganization and inefficiency in the army.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that in su cases was been sentiments, and will make their persons and property fails to fill a vacancy sentiments, and will make their persons and property pointment. It may be objected that this increases executive patronage, and by the intervention of examining boards, that promotion by seniority and by election may the dictates of my heart, and consonant to those be cut off. If the increase of executive patronage be necessary to remove a great evil, its possible abuse is a poor the vindictive and iniquitous proceedings of our News is deemed best to depart from this usage on the present oc- argument against such increase. It is nowise to prefer eertain evils to contingent abuses. Practically, it has been found difficult to g t the examining boards to be rigid to return to more humane conduct, I will, for the future It become apparent, in the course of the last Spring, to lound difficult to g t the examinate them in their exactions, retaliate upon them and all acquainted with the condition of the Arm, that the enough; they are too apt from indolence or good nature to imitate them in their exactions, retaliate upon them and scrutinize slightly they qualifications of brother officers, and theirs the cruelties and oppression with which me

In this connection another serious difficulty in filling va. enemies consent to make war according to the law cancies will be mentioned. It is generally supposed that nations. the rule prescribed in the 10th section of the Conscript Act applies only to corps organized under that not; that the rule prescribed in the act approved December 1 ith, 1861, applies only to re-organizations of re-enlisted corps, very few of which re-organizations actually took place, to troops ta sed under an act upproved hay 8th, 1861. But troops were su horized to be raised by acts approved Ma and the expectation of change, relaxed the descipline of | what act troops come under, and what rule of promotion is provided for corps which come in under the act last men. and another an aid to General Pope. Eleven runaway of tioned. It is said that troops mustered directly into the captured negroes, and one disloyal citizen of Culpen Contribute States service receive their laws of promotion from Congress, and that these rused by the Governors of States, under requisition on there by the President are gov occurring in the militia.

Great confusion, uncertainty and in quality result from from being a matter of surplise, were necessary conse- rule should be applied to all. I know of no better rule than impediments to its general application. A difficulty seise from the act authorizing the appointment of general office

out vacating the commission of the first appointee. The army moreover requires the service of Generals not attached to Brigades and Divisions. There are certain du- by the "Right Hon. Lord Fairfax," and bearing his autoties which can be better performed by general officers than graph, were found, and other important papers and Virginia with an army, now known to have had more than discharge of these duties secures promotion in the line, at d

Congress, at its last session, amhorized the appointment

I recommend, therefore, that application be made for th enlargement of the corps to that number, and that a limit

teo number be authorized with the grade of major for ser vice with army corps. Most of the additional ergire ra have been appointed an the corps has done good service. The present law permi discrimination is unjust and impolitic. If men of talent and

offered equal to that attainable in other branches of the therefore, that the grade of the Provisional Engineer Corps hould be made to conform to those of the same corps i

the Confederate States army. the law, has been that which constitutes the chief impedi-A Signal Corps has been organized by General Order No 49, a copy of which is herewith returned. For the purpos precautions to avoid publicity. Should it, however, fall in to the enemy's hands, no great harm would be done, as i contains the principles of the art merely, and does not disclose the key to any signal or cipher.

A Nitre Bureau has also been organized, and under it able and indefat gable head Mejor J. M. I.t. John, is doing The production of Nitre is already one thousand pounds a day, and there is good reason to think that it will reach A map of a reconnoi ance, and Major St. John's report carolling officers for the corps. The latter plan would pro- are herewith neturned. The Bureau has been directed to

carried into execution. Apprehending that the novelty of and volunteers to enter companies in existence at the past the organization, and the supposed freedom from control sage of the act, thus cutting off recruits for companies mus- | would attrack great numbers into the Partizan Corps, the striction was apparent, the new companies then forming from a General commanding a department, before granting were allowed thirty days to complete their organization, authority to raise part zans. Notwithstanding this teand had the advant ge over companies in the field in re- striction, there is reas in to fear that the number of Parti cruiting. It was supposed necessary, therefore, to restore | zan Corps greatly exceed the requirements of the service equality by giving the conscripts and volunteers after thir- and that they seriously impede recruiting for regiments of

The precaution has been taken to require their organiza tion to conform in all respects to that of other troops, and want of recruits. I think it will be well to permit con- it will be only necessary to brigade such of them as are no needed for partizan service, to make them in fact, troops of the line, although nominally partizans. I recommend that

this be authorized. Since the adjournment of Congress, our stock of arms habeen largely increased by importation and capture. Our small arms alone, have increased from these sources no less than eighty thousand. Our supply of ammunition has also be n increased by importation and manufacture, and as already stated, we may expect at no distant day that the active and methodical operations of the Nitre Corps will supply our demand and make us independent of loreign im-

I deem it unnecessary to say anything of the operations of the army since the adjournment of Congress. The time has not arrived for their complete disclosure, but enough has appeared to show the ability of our Generals and the or ten heavy guns and an immense quantity of valuable

ly, it is doubtful whether conscripts can be enrolled out of as the army has rendered, they are infinitely above all com their own States, and a company, therefore, cannot be dis- pensation, but something may be done to show our appre banded out of the State in which it was raised without los | ciation of them. Courage and skill cannot always of I suggest, therefore, that whenever a corps becomes so means of reward, if continued to mere material benefits. tives to exertion. I think that medals conferred as reward tinguishes the patriot soldier from the mercenary, and af-I recommend, therefore, that application be made for au

thority to confer medals upon such officers and men as distisguish themselves in battle. A right to control the operations of our Pailroads to some common head during the war is indispensable. I recom-

of Railroad transportation. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEO, W. RANDOLPH. Secretary of War.

Superintendent, who shall be charged with the aupervision

A Elight B u h at City Point. On Wednescay night, the enemy's gunboa's in Jama

at City Point. They were not disturbed until yester-

numbers of slaves, and generalling in such callings as are down the river, took position, and bombarded the Point essential to the public welfare. It is unwise to injure the for some half hour or more. No damage whatever was public service for the benefit of individuals, and therefore done to our men, but it is thought the rifled piece with no substitution founded merely on considerations of private which we replied from shore, sent more than one shot captured, informing him of the dangerous situation of captured, informing him of the dangerous situation of In this connection I desire to call attention to what seems into the piratical craft. The object of the landing in his command, and further, that he then had in camp only to be an emission in the Exemption Act. Millers, tanners such small force did not transpire, but one or two very twelve days' half rations, and asking that he be reinforced. and salt-makers are essential to the prosecution of the war. plausible conjectures have been suggested .- Pet. Ex. | ed or a diversion be made in his favor .- Rich. Dispatch.

Col. John H. Morgan's Proclams We have received a copy of the "Vid Hartsville, Tenn.; August 19. This spic "printed and published semi-occasional Brigade," and edited by Geo. E. Niles. which we append. It needs no comment, it speaks to itself, and will receive the approbation of the

HEADQUARTERS MOROA'S BRIGADE Hartsville, Tenn. Having noticed in the Cincinnati Daily Gazan the 15th inst., an article dated " Paris, Ky, 14th A 1862," whereby it appears that the agents of the eral Government are (to use their own words) Morgan's " friends to pay for the acts of their far and acknowledged by civilized nations, forgetting Accordingly, by General Order No. 39, a copy of which wilfully closing their eyes to the fact that I, in my jo Accordingly, by Gereral Order No. 33, a copy is berewith returned, Boards of Enquiry were directed to tifiable attacks on Federal troops and Federal property is berewith returned, and property is because of promotion or election where the law of retaliation into full force, and act upon with vigor. For every dollar exacted from my fellow ion and inefficiency in the army.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that in all cases where citizens, I will have two from all men of known Union to the commend. responsible for this payment. God knows it was ; earnest wish to have conducted this war according era toes to follow their example, in order to induce the

> Signed by me this 18th day of August, A. D. 1862 JOHN H. MORGAN. Col. Commanding Brigade

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS .- Yesterday afternoon taken by General Stuart in his recent dash at Catleti's Stu kee privates, and ten commissioned officers, one a colone county, were also in the lot, and brought up the rear onth march to the Libby prison.

The tellowing are the names of the officers, who were a signed special quarters: Colonel William J. Le nard, Pur neil Legion, Maryland Volunteers; Captain T. W. Dunhar eighty-eighth Penns lvania regiment; Captain L. E. S. ad Virginia regiment; Captain C. A. Goulding, sistant Quarter Master, and of General Pope's staff; Lieuvenant Wm. H. Hogarth, Purnell Legion; First Li W. Winslew, First Pennsylvania Rifles; First Lieu W. C. Capson, First Rhode Island Cavalry; First Lieut, F. Reinecker, Purnell Legion; Second Lieuterant C. Moore, Harris' Light Cavalry; Second Lieut, A. C. Brook Parnell Legion.

The Legion, composed of Germans, and the old "pleg remnant of Ealtimore, and which was put into the field with such flourish of trumpets, furnishes nearly one has As usual the prisoners were brought into the prison en

trance and searched. On numbers of them, batches of silly ex-cuted Confederate money was found; some susbefore encountering the searchers. On searching the knapsack of one of the prisoners a roll of parchment deeds for land in Fairfax county, executed y, or from private residences. The deeds are of very an cient date, before the independence of the colonies. During yesterday eleven more prisoners arrived at Libbs

From Newbern.

The Newbern N. C. (Yankee) Progress, of August

Richmond Examiner, 29th inst.

Three successful reconnoissances in force have lately pern made under the direction of Colonel Howard, of the Marine Artillery. The first consisted of a portion of the Marine Artillery on the Massasoit, and proceedes up the river Neuse as far as Swift Creek. Seeing party of the enemy on the shore, they fired several shells into them. They then landed and captured two prisoners, with herses and equipments complete. They then proceeded fourteen miles further up the Neuse, when, finding no enemy, and having orders to be at Newbern the same night, the expedition returned.

The second reconnoissanse consisted of the same boat ogether with the Pilot Boy and the navy gunboat Ellis under the command of Lieutenant Porter. The expeditien proceeded to within seven miles of Kinston. No obstruction were discovered until reaching this point when sunken piles were observed through the rippling of the water. A rebel battery on the left bank was also discovered. Several officers landed upon the righ bank, and made a careful reconnoisanse. The gunboat fired several shells into the battery, which made no replished, the expedition returned.

The third reconnoissance was made up the Trent road, in conjunction with the second. It consisted of infantry in wagons, cavalry, and artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Mix, of the Third New York Cavalry. Upon reaching the forks of the Trenton and Kinston roads, and driving in the Rebel pickets of systematic instruction, a confidential pamphlet has been it turned towards Trenton, when after a severe skirmich with the Rebel cavalry, routing them and capturing several, it borned the bridge over the Trent. They then countermarched and advanced about five miles in the direction of Kinston, when, upon signals received from the beats, that the river expedition was on the return to Newbern, it also returned, the soldiers all in excellent spirits, and without the loss of a single man.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special meeting of Silozm Lodge, No. 178, held August 9th, A. D. 1862, on motion of Wm. R. Ward, Wm. U. Newkirk and C. T. Fennell were appointed to report resolutions expressive of our sorrow for the loss of our rethren, George W. Johnson and Milton H. Johnson, who eported the following, which were unanimously adopted: . Johnson and Milton H. Johnson, have fallen victims, one o the sword, and the other to the pestilence, whilst in the military service for the detence of our country against her Le it therefore resolved. That we bow with submission to

V. Johnson: and his brothers their pride and hope in Mil on H. Johnson, our country two of her bravest soldiers society her brightest jewels, and our Lodge her worth brethren, whose loss we deplore. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the decessed, also to the Wilmington Journal,

ese faysterious visitations, and desire to humble ourselves

efore the All-Wise Judge, in these our great sorrows, by

which an aged fa bor and mother lost their only son, Geo-

with a request to publish the same. JAs. A. WARD, Eec'y, pro lon. From the Richmond Dispatch, 29th inst. From the Reppshanneck-Occupation of Manuses

Junction by our Advance. The news from the line of the Rappahannock, though not so full and complete as we could desire, is nevertheless interesting and important. It is understood as perfectly reliable that the advance of our forces have reach ed Manassas Junction, where they captured some eight

The pertion of the Yankee army under Pope was at Warrenton on Wednesday, and it is stated that its retreat in the direction of Alexandria is entirely intercepted. The only route by which he could reach that point is by way of the Junction, which is now in possession of our forces. It is not probable that he will succeed in forcing his way back to the Potomac by taking that route. If this statement be correct-and we have no reason to question its authenticity-the ony road for his escape would seem to be by way of the Plains to Middleburg, and from thence to Leesburg, in

Loudoun county. Burnside, with his army corps, was at Fredericksburg yesterday, and was reinforced by two divisions of the army lately under McClellan, but will never reach Pone.

We have no intelligence of any heavy fighting, and it is surprising that our troops have met with so few obstructions in their advance. In Government circles there seems to be not the slightest apprehension for the safety of our army. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the most lively hopes are entertained of a triumph which will eclipse any that has been vouchsafed to our arms since the war commenced. The intelligence that the enemy has been reinforced has ere ted no uneasiness, and not the remotest idea of a reverse is entertained. To sum up the whole, we are warranted in the conclusion that the enemy's forces are so situated that a further retreat would be decidedly more disastrous than the acceptance of battle, and that in either event he is inevitably subjected to reverses from which it will be

no easy matter to recover. FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- A letter from a gentleman in Gen. Smith's army, dated near Cumberland Ford, the 21st inst., confirms the report of the surrender of the Federal forces at the Gap. The letter further stated that on the 18th a mail bag from Morgan's army to Buell was